



## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE  
THE FOLLOWING  
**STORES.**

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.

Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.

Assorted SYRUPS.

CUTTING'S Table FRUITS.

ASPARAGUS.

OLIVES.

Sausage MEAT.

CAVIAR.

Potted MEATS.

MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.

Eagle Brand MILK.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Green CORN.

Baked BEANS.

BRAINS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
OF

COOKING AND PARLOUR  
**STOVES.**

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING  
UTENSILS.

WOFFLE IRONS.

CHARCOAL IRONS.

KERSOINE LAMPS.

NONPAREIL KERSOINE OIL.

—

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. &

\$11 and \$12.

CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. & \$12

and \$14.

SAUCONY'S SHERRY.

ROYAL GLENFARRE WHISKY.

JAMES'S WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

HERRIGAN'S CHERRY CORDIAL.

ASSORTED LEQUEURS.

DRAUGHT, ALES and PORTER.

&c., &c., &c.

—

THE UNDUL ASSORTMENT

OF

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1268

## To-day's Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 61 of 1884.

In the Matter of the Estate of KWOK  
ACHEONG, Deced.

THE OFFICIAL ASSESSOR E. KWOK YIN KAI  
AND ANOTHER.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS  
OF SALE OF A  
VALUABLE LEASE HOLD  
PROPERT Y.

Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in the

Colony of Hongkong, to be Sold by

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

BY  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme  
Court of Hongkong in the above cause,

on

**FRIDAY,**

the 30th day of July, 1886, at 3 o'Clock

p.m., on the Premises,

comprising:—

ALL THAT PARCEL OF GROUND

situate at Victoria aforesaid, abutting on

the North and East sides thereof on

the Queen's and Hollywood Roads and

measuring thereon 1014 feet or there-

abouts, on the South side thereof on

Public Road and measuring thereon 53

feet or thereabouts, on the West side

thereof on a Close registered in the

Land Office as INLAND Lot No. 210a and

measuring thereon 45 feet or there-

abouts and registered in the Land Office

as INLAND LOT No. 210, and also

ALL THAT PIECE OF GROUND

situate at Victoria aforesaid, being

Portion of INLAND Lot No. 210a abut-

ting on the North side thereof on

Queen's Road and measuring thereon

63 feet or thereabouts, on the South

side thereof on a Public side-road and

measuring thereon 43 feet or there-

abouts, on the East side thereof on a

Close registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOT No. 210, and measuring

thereon 45 feet or thereabouts, and

on the West side thereof on other Portion

of the said INLAND Lot No. 210a and

measuring thereon 45 feet, and regis-

tered in the Land Office as THE RE-

MAINING PORTION or INLAND LOT

No. 210a.

The Property will be offered for Sale in

One Lot and is held for the respective re-

alises of two several and respective terms

of 99 years and 999 years and in Sold sub-

ject to the payment of the Annual Crown

rent, and is reasonably payable in respect thereof

and the existing Lettings and Tenancies thereto.

For further Particulars and Conditions

of Sale, apply to

WOTTON & DEACON,

Solicitors, &c.,

Hongkong;

CREASY EWENS,

Solicitors, &c.,

Hongkong;

or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong.

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On our fourth page will be found a number of telegrams taken from our American exchanges brought on by the Oceanic, and accounts of an anti-missionary riot at Chong-king. Owing to unusual pressure on our space, we are unable to find room for a large number of interesting telegrams on English politics.

This morning, a young man, who gives his name as James W. Dandell, but who has been identified by the Police as an old gaol bird, was charged before Mr Mitchell-Jones, at the Police Court, with attempting to obtain two balls of opium by false pretences, and with attempting to obtain two chests of opium by means of a counterfeit bank cheque from Mr A. M. Apac. On the request of Inspector Mathieson, who is in charge of the case, it was further remanded until Wednesday. Dandell's real name is known to be Spencer. About four years ago, when he was a boy at school, he contrived, with the help of confederates, to defraud a large number of storekeepers of small quantities of goods by forging residents' names. It was some time before he was found out, but he was ultimately convicted on a charge, lodged by Mr A. Findlay Smith, of Messrs MacEwen, Frick & Co., and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court were held to-day. There was an unusual interest attaching to some of the cases and the Court was crowded during the most of the day. The Fraser-Smith libel case was adjourned till next Sessions. The charge against the alleged Gough Street rioters was shown to be a trumped-up affair and a verdict of not guilty was returned. The case which seems to have excited the greatest interest was the charge of perjury against a man who had given false information against a large Chinese dealer in raw opium named Chan Aluk. This case was tried in the afternoon, when the Court was densely crowded with the better class of Chinese residents. A verdict of guilty was unanimously returned. Li A Fan, the litigant, who is said to be head of the Triad Society, failed to put in an appearance, and his bail of \$2,000 was forfeited. Triad Society friends doubtless thought his examination might bring out disagreeable facts.

The late second mate of the British steamer *Plainmeller*, Christian Usby, had an unfortunate but by no means uncommon experience on Saturday last. Mr Usby, it appears, was paid off two days ago, receiving as part of his wages ten \$10 notes. These, with the rest of his money, he put into his trouser's pocket, and then adjourned to the canteen of the Sailor's Home, where he had a drink or two. From there he went with a friend to the Stag Hotel in a jinrikisha, and after paying off the coolies he discovered with dismay that his ten-dollar notes had vanished. The master was reported to the Police, and Inspector Perry succeeded in arresting the coolies who had carried Usby and his friend. One of these men conducted himself in a somewhat suspicious manner in the house where he was arrested, and the Inspector found upon him \$39 in silver. It was alleged by the coolies that this money belonged to a Friendly Society, and two books were found in the house which related to the Society's subscriptions. As there was no direct evidence against the man, and Usby admitted that the money might have dropped out of his pocket, Mr Mitchell-Jones, on hearing evidence to the above effect at the Police Court this morning, discharged them. Usby admitted that he had five or six drinks, and possibly he may now bitterly regret that he had something to do with the loss of his hard-earned money.

In addition to the damage caused by the recent rains already reported, there are several other accidents from the same cause which have not been recorded. A most extensive landslip took place on Saturday, on the new road branching off from Robinson Road in the direction of Pekfulam, just behind Mr Watson's newly-erected house below the road. There, some thirty or forty yards of the entire roadway have subsided about fifteen feet, and destroyed portions of the walls enclosing the yards at the back of Mr Watson's house. This is, perhaps, the most serious slip which has taken place on the island, and it will cost a considerable sum of money to make good the damage. In Yau-ma-Ting, in Temple Street, the verandahs of two houses collapsed during the night, and there are two houses in a shaky condition that are unsafe to live in.

At Causeway Bay, also, the embankment of the nullah at the eastern end has given way to the extent of about 32 feet, owing to the pressure of water collected in the superficial lake made the breakwater. Unlike some of the slips recorded this accident, we think, might have been averted. Attention was called to the fact that this embankment was giving way fully a month ago by our contributor 'Brownie,' who, in his morsures of the 19th June, said:

'That the sea-wall at Causeway Bay, on either side of the new nullah, is falling away.' Under the circumstances we can hardly help thinking that there has been grave neglect in this matter, and that the community will in consequence be put to a heavy expense which it might have escaped. It seems to us also that the work of filling up the interior of the Bay ought to have been completed long ago. Had it been so, it is more than probable this accident would not have happened.'

The new Customs Taotai or Hoppo of Kwantung, Tsing Yuen, with an extensive retinue, arrived here this morning from Shanghai in the China Merchants steamer *Fulin*, Captain Cross. The new Taotai is of course a Manchu, as only Manchus are eligible for the post of Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs. He is at present decorated with a blue button, one of the insignia of a mandarin of the fourth rank;

are being openly made to the rich, the Prime Minister would, in order to enable candidates to stand whose private means are small, introduce a Bill to secure to the constituencies full freedom in the selection of candidates by throwing the necessary expenses of Parliamentary elections upon the entire community.

Mr Gladstone replied that he was not

able under existing circumstances to enter into such an engagement, although he avowed himself friendly to the principle of such a Bill. He said that he thought it was very hard on the working classes that in a country which was so liberal in providing political pensions for salaried public officers, who were often persons of birth and station, labouring men who desired to return a member of their own class should have to pay the expense of election, and likewise to support him while engaged in discharging Parliamentary duties.

The *Japan Mail* is responsible for the following:—*Time*—Independence Day. Which is that of Yokohama Harbour, which immediately adjoins the Grand Hotel. In the near distance is described the *Katsuragi* Mori, gaily dressed with bunting; the flag of a certain European Power hanging over the taffrail. \* \* \* \* Despatch from the Consulate of that Power to United States Consulate General:—I am given to understand that on a vessel lying off the Grand Hotel, painted (description given), the flag of my country was displayed in a subordinate position. I am sure that this is an accident; but it is an act of impoliteness which I trust will cause to cease. Yours, &c. \* \* \* \* Two war vessels of the insulted flag entered the harbour yesterday: various ships of the United States have been telegraphed for and are expected every moment. Yokohama is on the tip-top of expectation, and the atmosphere is sulphurous.

#### THE WEATHER IN HONGKONG AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES,

FOR JUNE 1886.

At the end of May the barometer was falling and rain had set in. Rain fell again rather heavily on the 1st June and showery and cloudy weather prevailed until the 14th. From the evening of the 14th, to the 24th, the weather was generally very fine and dry with a clear atmosphere and bright, hot sunshine,—the 19th being the only exception, when more than half an inch of rain fell. From the 25th to the end of the month cloudy and showery weather again prevailed, with squalls of wind and rain from S.S.W., on the 23rd and 30th.

The oscillations of the mercury shew that during the month there were four periods of low atmospheric pressure and three corresponding periods of high pressure between them. The times and corrected measurements of least pressure were as follows:—

(1) the 4th, 29.71 inches.  
(2) the 15th, 29.64, (lowest of the month).  
(3) the 26th, 29.60.  
(4) the 30th, 29.72.

The three periods and measurements of corresponding highest pressure were:—

(1) the 7th, 29.61 inches.  
(2) the 20th, 29.79, (highest of the month).  
(3) the 28th, 29.88.

The mean pressure for the month 29.790, or 0.01 in. only, below the average of the preceding 17 years 1879 to 1885.

The maximum temperature of the month in the shade was 87° Fahr., and was recorded on the 12th, 21st to the 24th inclusive, and on the 27th and 28th. The minimum temperature, 71°, was recorded at Kowloon on the morning of the 13th, and 73°, the lowest temperature of the 14th. The mean temperature of the month was 81°, or 1° below the average of the preceding 17 years.

The resultant direction of the wind for the first two thirds of the month was E., and for the latter part of the month W. S. W. The month began with a light air from the N.E. This died away during the afternoon of the 1st, and a light air from S. set in, which gradually veered to S.S.W. on the 3rd, increasing to a moderate breeze on that day, and still veering finishing in a light air from N. W. on the morning of the 5th. Gentle breezes to light airs followed from the E. until the afternoon of the 9th. On the 10th a light air from N.E. set in and, veering slowly, increased on the 12th, and to a strong, gusty breeze from E.N.E. and then E. The wind and sea a few miles to the east of Hongkong being exceedingly rough on that day. Light breezes followed from W. and W. N. W. During the afternoon of the 18th a moderate breeze from E. commenced and increased to a fresh breeze the next morning, but did not last throughout the day. From the 22nd to the end of the month gentle breezes to light airs from S. W. prevailed.

Tenders for supply of rails for the Kaiting Extension closed to-day. Mr Ng Choy, late of Hongkong, is the Chief Director.

#### Macao.

(From our Correspondent.)

Macao, 18th July.

We have had heavy rain since 16th inst., and yesterday very strong wind, but no damage has been done to houses or to the shipping. Only the streets are cut up in some places.

The Chinese merchants are very much alarmed at the new lekin tax, which has been levied by order of the Viceroy of Canton upon every kind of goods, which pass through the lekin stations, either at the entrance of Macao harbour, or near Hongkong. The merchants say that it will be impossible to carry on trade with such a heavy tax, and are thinking about having recourse to strike as the only way to protest energetically against the suicidal policy of the Canton authorities. I think that the governments of Hongkong and Macao ought to do their utmost to prevent at least this tax from being collected near Macao and Hongkong upon goods which are sent to or from one of these two foreign colonies to another.

No event of any importance has taken place during the week.

#### Tientsin.

(From our Correspondent.)

Tientsin, 4 July.

The excitement which prevailed here at the opening of the river has considerably toned down. The Syndicates are languishing, and it is difficult to see what they are going to do. This is not the country for such organizations. There are no concessions nor monopolies to be had, and those who fancied they had such, under stamp and seal, have probably found them airy nothing.

If you come to think of it nothing was absurd ever conceived than the idea of exploiting China by means of Syndicates. Large plunder has in times past been obtained through dealings with the Chinese Government, but quietly, secretly and unobtrusively. To bring up huge combinations of capitalists to do the work which the German Commission Agent has heretofore done is about as foolish as Mr Macaulay's great Mission to Tibet. It ensures its own defeat, is crushed by its own weight, and was confined to hell, and as far as he could judge he did not believe what the wretched people had regard to the way in which it was inflicted.

A man who is said to have sold the bannisters leading to military demonstrations, then to reprisals, and ending with invasion and annexation. Le Ruyoung is honest enough to declare its fears as to the final result, and although its opinion is induced by a jealousy of the intentions of Cochinchina as against those of Tonkin, the fear it gives voice to may likely turn out to be only too well founded.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell.)

Monday, July 19.

The monthly Criminal Sessions were begun this morning. The first case was the BOWLER-SMITH LIBEL CASE—WHICH WAS CALLED IN QUEEN V. FRASER-SMITH.

The complainant, Mr Thomas Ide Bowler, was called, but no response was made. Another case was then called, and in the interval that elapsed for the prisoners to be brought into Court, Mr Bowler made his appearance.

His Lordship (to Mr Bowler)—Have you got any one appearing for you?

Mr Bowler—No.

Mr Fraser-Smith—I appear for myself.

His Lordship—Is there any application to be made with reference to this case?

Mr Bowler—I have no application.

His Lordship—I have a petition for the hearing of the case at an early date as the prosecutor has some engagement elsewhere.

Mr Fraser-Smith—I should like to know the nature of your defence.

Mr Fraser-Smith—I have got to justify what I said.

His Lordship—I think that the state of the business of the Court is such that we cannot take this case now. I fancy I could take it this day fortnight, or if that is not convenient to you.

Mr Bowler—it was my impression that under section 5 justification was no valid defence. The question simplifies itself into this.

His Lordship—at all events I intend to claim the right to traverse.

His Lordship—In that case it had better stand over to next Sessions. That is a right you have got.

Mr Bowler—it was my impression that under section 5 justification was no valid defence. The question simplifies itself into this.

The French are adopting a very sensible plan, which is to hold an exhibition in which to display all the articles of French manufacture. By means of models and pictures, as well as by the exhibition of actual articles themselves, they hope to introduce their industries to the Chinese. This is costly, but it may pay in the long run, and it is a lesson to English manufacturers which it might be worth their while to take to heart.

The Syndicates must fly at higher game, and it will be curious to know what that is to be.

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The French

## ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOT AT CHUNGKING.

The Shanghai *Courier* of the 13th instant says:—Important news reaches us from Ichang and Hankow from correspondents whose previous communications have proved to be most trustworthy. Their letters are to the effect that a Chinese official had arrived at Ichang from Chungking with the intelligence of a serious rising there of the people against the Christians. The rioters commenced by setting fire to the premises of the American Missionaries, and when these had burnt to the ground, they proceeded to the China Inland Mission and burnt that establishment, and afterwards destroyed by fire the mission houses and residences of the Roman Catholics. These different religious houses all reported to burn to the ground.

Mr Bourne, the British Consul agent at Chungking, on hearing of the tumult, immediately started for the Taotai's yamen, in a sedan chair. He had not proceeded far, however, on his journey when he was molested by the mob, and his chair capizized and broken to pieces. Resistance was hopeless, and he took to flight. The rioters followed him, pelting him with stones and bricks. One of the missiles struck him on the temple, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. Some of the Taota's runners were near at the time, and they picked him up and carried him into the Taotai's yamen. Mr Bourne remaining in a state of insensibility, and according to our correspondent's letter, he had not regained consciousness when the Chinese official was despatched with the news to Ichang. On the arrival of this messenger at Ichang, Mr. Gregory, B.M., the Consul at Ichang, on whom telegraphed the sad and startling news to the British Consul at Hankow, but on the steamer *Kuangtung* arriving at Hankow two days afterwards, the news she brought, our correspondent says, was the first intelligence the British Consul received of the outbreak. The supposition, of course, is that the Chinese accepted Mr. Gregory's telegram for transmission to Hankow and refused to deliver it, in feature in connection with the Imperial Chinese Telegraph service that should incite the unani- mous and most serious condemnation of all the foreign ministers in Peking. The opinion of New South Wales has dispatched a strong protest to London against the French annexation of the islands. In the House of Lords last evening Lord Salisbury gave notice that he would ask, to day, concerning the unexpected action of France in the New Hebrides Islands.

*Paris*, June 17.—The *Temps* reasons that the Government has given no orders likely to cause the belief that France has annexed the New Hebrides. It says that merely temporary measures have been taken of a temporary nature, to protect French interests, and that the French, who had been taken possession. The Neumann newspapers congratulate France on her annexation of the New Hebrides, in defiance of England and her colonies. New South Wales has dispatched a strong protest to London against the French annexation of the islands. In the House of Lords last evening Lord Salisbury gave notice that he would ask, to day, concerning the unexpected action of France in the New Hebrides Islands.

A notorious character who was mentioned by poor Margary's murderer is mentioned by the Chinese at Ichang as being the instigator of the rising, and fears were entertained that hunger would cause the disaffection to spread, and that serious trouble would follow.

The N.C.D. News gives the following account of the riot:—It appears that prior to the 2nd instant the military students assembled at Chonging for the examinations and then issued placards of an inflammatory nature in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. They appointed a day to destroy the property, but commenced a day earlier and burned down and completely sacked the missionary premises. The riot had lasted two days when our correspondent wrote, and his letter was dated the 2nd instant.

## NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The C. & O. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, Captain A. J. Thompson, arrived here from San Francisco yesterday morning. From our exchanges we take the following telegram:

## BRITISH NAVAL STATIONS.

*Ottawa*, Ont., June 3.—Before Parliament adjourned yesterday, and while the vote appropriating \$25,000 for military works and defenses in British Columbia was being taken, Sir Adolph P. Garon explained that the object of the measure was to provide extensive earthworks and other military defences, which would cost in all about \$100,000. The Imperial Government proposed to furnish guns, torpedoes, etc., which would cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The purpose which the Imperial Government had in view was to make Victoria and Esquimalt imperial stations on the Pacific Ocean. A dry dock is now being constructed at Esquimalt, toward which the Imperial Government contributes \$250,000, and when these works are finished Esquimalt will be one of the most important military stations of the Empire.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN PERIA.

*St. Petersburg*, June 12.—The *Nova Vremya* states that the Shah of Persia has granted F. H. Winston, ex-United States Minister to Persia concessions for the construction of railways between Tehran, the capital of Persia, and Bushire and Meshed, near the Afghan frontier, with such branches as may be found necessary for the development of business on the main lines. As a guarantee the Shah has granted Winston a twenty-year contract to develop all the riches of Persia. Winston is arranging to go to St. Petersburg to make negotiations for the conveyance to London of the construction material by the Transcaspian line.

## NOTES IN IRELAND.

Dublin, June 14.—Several riots occurred in Sligo Saturday evening and quite a number of Protestant's houses were wrecked. The rioting was originated by residents who were angry because somebody had destroyed the rails surrounding the Catholic Bishop's palace. They gathered in thousands and attacked the houses of Protestants, and molested and hooted many persons. The windows of every house in which it was known a Protestant dwelt were smashed. The County Clubhouse, the Constitutional Club, the Methodist manse, the residence of a Congregational minister, and several chapels were attacked and wrecked. The Orangemen made no attempt to conceal their belief that the situation is threatening and that large bodies of adherents are ready to take up arms against the Republicans.

## THE AMERICAN SHIPPING BILL.

*Washington*, June 19.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, announcing his approval of the bill, but pointing out defects which he deems to exist in the measure. The message is as follows:

## THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

*New York*, June 17.—The Tribune's London cable special of the 16th says: A dispatch announces that President Cleveland has accepted the honorary Presidency of the American Exhibition to be held in London in 1887. There is danger that this will

be understood here as giving the official sanction of the American Government to the Exhibition, which is known to be a private speculation under English management, and for which Englishmen have paid.

Morrison of Illinois objected, and the message was referred to the Shipping Committee.

## LONDON FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

*New York*, June 21.—The *World's* London cable of June 19th says: The Countess Karolyi and Mrs Mackay entertained all London on Saturday night. Their reception in Belgrave square was grand; all diplomatic corps, etc., present. The dresses and the jewels were all magnificent.

## THE GALATEA TO SAIL SATURDAY.

*London*, June 21.—The English cutter yacht *Galatea*, which will contest for the America's cup with one of the big American sloops, is to sail for New York Saturday.

## MISS MACKENZIE RECOVERING.

*Dublin*, June 21.—Mrs Archibald Forbes is in the neighborhood of twenty-eight, is of medium height, with a very well formed figure, has a clear, pinkish, English complexion, dark-brown eyes and regular features. Her expression is very pleasant. Her hair is golden-red. She nearly always dresses in black, and is considered the finest housewoman at the Capital.

## WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

*Hamburg*, June 21.—The sugar and cotton warehouse of Paul Jacobin of this city has been burned. Loss, \$250,000.

## EIGHT DAYS ON THE OCEAN WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

*London*, June 21st.—The American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Captain Nichols, from San Francisco Feb. 13th, has arrived at Queenstown. She has on board the mate of the British bark *Ardice*, Captain Pye, from Manila for Montreal. The *Ardice* was in collision on May 8th with an unknown vessel and was cut to the water's edge. The Captain, his wife and child and ten seamen got to the lifeboat. The mate put off alone in a small open boat. It is feared that the occupants of the lifeboat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water or clothing, the supplies he had provided for himself having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for twenty-four hours, and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for sail and caught a few flying fish. He proceeded slowly for six days looking in vain for a sail, and then became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the *Frank Pendleton* and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 10th.

## CONTINUAL AFFECTION.

*New York*, June 18.—Special advice from Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, received into this afternoon, state that the French man-of-war *Dives* has returned from the expedition to the New Hebrides. The expedition landed troops and hoisted the French flag over the Islands Ambrym and Malicello. After establishing the military post, despatched necessary for the protection of French interests and residents irrespective of nationality, were ratified French that had been taken possession. The Neumann newspapers congratulate France on her annexation of the New Hebrides in defiance of England and her colonies. New South Wales has dispatched a strong protest to London against the French annexation of the islands. In the House of Lords last evening Lord Salisbury gave notice that he would ask, to day, concerning the unexpected action of France in the New Hebrides Islands.

*Paris*, June 17.—The *Temps* reasons that the Government has given no orders likely to cause the belief that France has annexed the New Hebrides. It says that the riot was not a sudden abolition of indignation against the missionaries, but "the commencement of a rebellion consequent on the dearth of provisions." That is the language he uses, and then goes on to say that rice is reported to be nine thousand bushels per picul, that business was entirely at standstill, and that over half a million of taels worth of Manchester goods are in stock without purchasers, or any enquiry for them.

A notorious character who was mentioned by poor Margary's murderer is mentioned by the Chinese at Ichang as being the instigator of the rising, and fears were entertained that hunger would cause the disaffection to spread, and that serious trouble would follow.

The N.C.D. News gives the following account of the riot:—It appears that prior to the 2nd instant the military students assembled at Chonging for the examinations and then issued placards of an inflammatory nature in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Mission. They appointed a day to destroy the property, but commenced a day earlier and burned down and completely sacked the missionary premises. The riot had lasted two days when our correspondent wrote, and his letter was dated the 2nd instant.

*Munchen*, June 18.—A number of persons have been arrested here for distributing pamphlets containing attacks on the Bavarian Ministry for alleged relations to the circumstances attending King Ludwig's death. The German court will go into mourning for a period of three weeks. The King left no will.

Dr Schloiss denies giving an opinion upon the King's condition or publishing the report in the newspapers. He says that chronic inflammation of the cerebral membrane justifies the theory of Ludwig's insanity; and that the normal condition of the cerebellum explains the faculty of the clear judgment possessed by the King in spite of the fact that in other respects his mind was diseased.

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*THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.*

*New York*, June 19.—The *Trotzke's* Halifax special of the 18th says: The excitement over the political situation is increasing. The large popular majority in favor of Canada, over 15,000 out of 60,000 votes polled. The success of the party will make this a test question at the Dominion election, and feel confident of electing an almost solid delegation of nationalists to the Ottawa Parliament. Then after thoroughly vindicating their demands in the Federal Legislature, they will appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

*THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.*

*New York*, June 19.—Paris dispatches state that the vote of the Senate Committee rejecting the Government proposals to expel the members of the former reigning house from France has created great excitement and that a political crisis is feared. The adherents of the rival claimants to the throne are secretly at work in the provinces preparing for eventualities. The Royalists make no attempt to conceal their belief that the situation is threatening and that large bodies of adherents are ready to take up arms against the Republicans.

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*FRENCH EXPLODATIONS.*

*Paris*, June 19.—The *Temps* says: In March last some natives of the New Hebrides murdered several agents of the French company. The surrender of the guilty persons was demanded. The demand not being complied with, armed intervention was necessary. England had been actuated in a similar manner, even in the New Hebrides, without French protest. The New Hebrides question must now be permanently settled.

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*THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE*; with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG & CO.

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